

State Emergency Management Agency

State Fiscal Year 2007 Annual Report



From the Director....

I wish to thank all of our State Agency State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) responders, our local emergency management directors, and their elected officials for an outstanding partnership to protect Missouri's citizens. The State Fiscal Year 2007 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007) was incredibly fast paced.

This annual report has valuable information on the Federal disaster process, SEMA's operational programs, as well as the state's disaster response.

Looking back just a few of the highlights include:

Disasters: State Agencies responded to July power outages, September tornadoes, December and January Winter storms and power outages, and repeated spring and summer flooding across the western portion of the state. Missouri received five Presidential Disaster Declarations for the summer storms/power outages, both winter severe weather storms, and May flooding

Testing the Catastrophic Planning Initiative: the State's Catastrophic Event (Earthquake) Response Annex was approved by Governor Blunt in December. A series of five regional earthquake tabletop exercises led up to the State's Earthquake Exercise June 19-21, 2007. Over 90 local governments and all State Departments participated in the state level exercise.

Accreditation: On November 16, 2006, Missouri received an official letter recommending "conditional" accreditation in the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

Hazard Mitigation Projects: Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation projects focused on community safe rooms, and infrastructure projects.

Homeland Security Grants: were used to improved the State and local levels capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, or recover from CBRNE, agriculture, and cyber terrorism incidents.

Sincerely,

Ron M. Reynolds

Director, State Emergency Management Agency



Mission Statement

The State Emergency Management Agency's (SEMA) Mission according to RSMo Chapter 44.020: "The State Emergency Management Agency is created for "assisting in (the) coordination of national, state, and local activities related to...disaster response, recovery, planning and mitigation" and "This agency shall serve as the statewide coordinator for... the National Flood Insurance Program."

SEMA responds to two types of disasters - natural and man-made. Natural disasters include floods, tornadoes, severe storms, ice and/or snowstorms, fires, as well as earthquakes along the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Man-made disasters, also known as technological emergencies, may include hazardous material incidents, nuclear power plant accidents, other radiological hazards, and terrorism.

Enabling Legislation: The following Code of State Regulations (CSR) govern SEMA's roles and responsibilities for routine business and disaster response:

- 11 CSR 10-11.010 through 11 CSR 10-11.110
- Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 44.020

SEMA is responsible for developing the **State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), which includes a Catastrophic Event (earthquake) Annex**. The SEOP coordinates the actions of Missouri State Departments and Agencies in the event of any emergency requiring the use of State resources and personnel. SEMA planners work with Missouri's State Departments to develop and maintain Department Emergency Operation Plans. Additionally, SEMA planners participate in planning committees associated with agriculture, terrorism, special needs, schools, and pets in disaster issues.

Missouri's Emergency Management Program Receives Conditional Accreditation

On November 15, 2006, Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) received Conditional Accredited by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). All 52 state and territories were evaluated, but only eight states are fully accredited. Missouri was one of six states that are conditionally accredited.

“Missouri is one of the few states to receive conditional accreditation following the baseline team visit. Missouri’s conditionally accredited program has a few changes to complete to attain full compliance during a nine-month (by August 15, 2007) conditional accreditation period; then the program’s changes will be reviewed for full accreditation,” Ron M. Reynolds, SEMA Director said.

The EMAP Commission awarded full accreditation to the pilot programs of Florida and the District of Columbia in 2003. Since then six state programs (Arizona, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Virginia) have progressed through conditional accreditation to full accreditation. Other conditionally accredited state programs currently are Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, Tennessee and Utah.

Emergency management accreditation represents a significant achievement. Accreditation is a means of demonstrating, through program assessment, documentation and on-site assessment by an independent team, that a program meets national standards. All of Missouri's state executive departments were evaluated during a "Baseline Accreditation" visit in April of this year. Mark James, Director of the Department of Public Safety led the overall state effort, with Ron Reynolds, Director of the State Emergency Management Agency, providing guidance, training and leadership throughout the process.

The EMAP Accreditation program was developed in 1997 to provide a quality standard assessment to strengthen capabilities and demonstrate accountability. The *EMAP Standard* is based upon the National Fire Protection Association *NFPA 1600 Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs*.

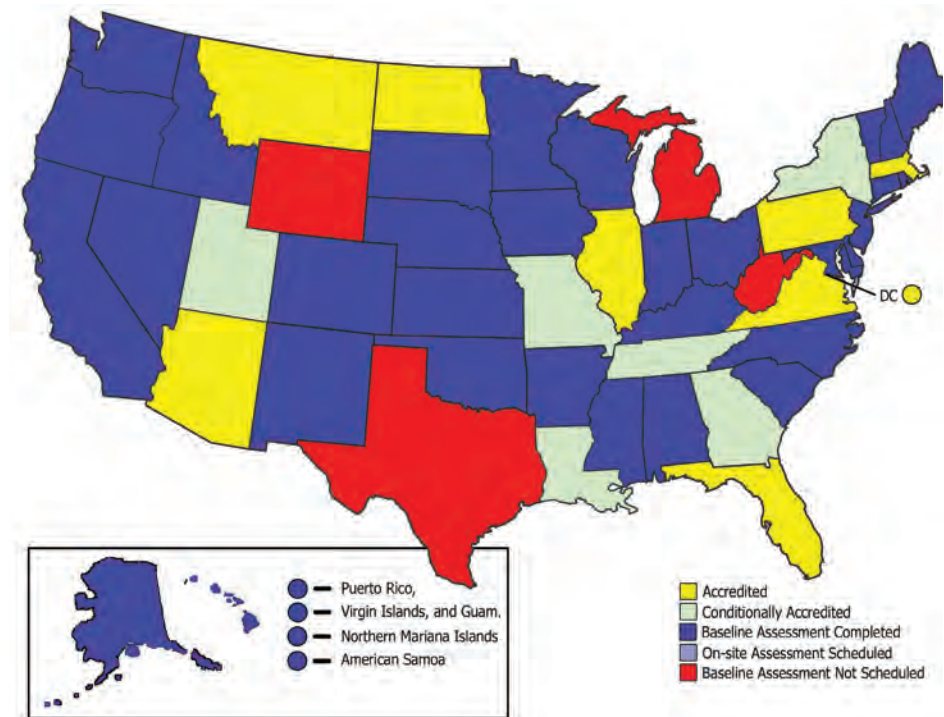


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PRESS CONFERENCE: members of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) Agencies stand ready answer media questions as DPS Director Mark James conducts a May Flooding Response press conference.



Governor Matt Blunt (center) holds a Press Conference on the SEOC Floor during the May 2007 Northwest Missouri Flooding. Pictured with the Governor are Adjutant General Sidwell, Highway Patrol Superintendent Keathley, SEMA Director Reynolds, and Department of Public Safety Director James.

Executive Branch

SEMA Director Ronald M. Reynolds manages all SEMA daily operations. He also coordinates with State agencies, local governments, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VII (Kansas City), and voluntary organizations for disaster response. In Missouri, SEMA coordinates U.S. Homeland Security grant management, and National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance. Nationally, the director serves on the Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC), and National Emergency Management Associations (NEMA) committees for emergency preparedness, catastrophic planning, and mitigation. SEMA is located in the Missouri Department of Public Safety.

The Executive Branch consists of the Director, Deputy Director, Public Information Officer, Statewide Volunteer Coordinator, and clerical support. This branch is responsible for legislation, emergency public information, coordinating with disaster response, and works with human services volunteer organizations.

The Deputy Director supervises the various branches, oversees the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program, makes sure the Strategic Plan objectives and the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) standards are met.

The Deputy Director works closely with the Office of Administration's Information Technology and Geographic Information System (GIS) personnel to develop maps, and visually displays for use in disaster response in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

Public Information produces several public awareness campaigns, which local emergency management directors distribute to local media. The Quarterly Newsletter, the EMD Bulletin, and news releases on SEMA programs, and emergency public information are distributed electronically and posted to the SEMA Homepage. During a disaster, a Joint Information Center (JIC) is established to coordinate emergency public information, and to respond to media inquiries.

The Statewide Volunteer Coordinator works with the Disaster Recovery Partnership, which maximizes public and private resources during a disaster for victims. This Partnership was established during the 1993 Floods. Coordinated human services disaster help may range from sheltering operations, mass feeding operations, to crisis counseling, or casework for individuals and families.

This function coordinates and writes the Statewide Donations Management Plan; the Volunteer Organization Response Annex to the State Catastrophic Plan; the Special Needs Population Annex, the

Pets in Disasters Annex, and the Human Services Recovery Annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan. A new software program will be able to track disaster services provided by the different Partnership organizations. Additionally, the Coordinator teaches Developing and Managing Volunteers, Disaster Donations Management, Emergency Planning for Special Needs Populations classes to local officials.

The Disaster Recovery Partnership members are a combination of Missouri State Departments, Federal and Private Disaster Response Organizations. Membership is made up of Missouri State Departments, Federal members and Non-Government Volunteer Organizations and Faith-based responders.

Missouri State Departments: Agriculture, Economic Development, Elementary & Secondary Education, Health & Senior Services, Insurance, Labor & Industrial Relations, Mental Health, Social Services, Natural Resources, Conservation, the SEMA, and the Office of Administration.

Additional Federal members: Missouri Housing Development Commission, Missouri Community Service Commission, USDA Rural Development, Missouri National Guard, and FEMA Region VII in Kansas City.

Non Government Response Organizations and Faith-based members: AmeriCorps, Missouri Baptist Disaster Relief, Church World Service, Missouri Association for Social Welfare, Missouri Legal Services Support Center, University Outreach and Extension, Salvation Army, Missouri Association for Community Action, Missouri Catholic Conference, Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, American Red Cross, Missouri AFL-CIO, and the Missouri Interfaith Disaster Response Organization.



Missouri Baptist Disaster Relief members prepare meals for citizens in shelters during the January 2007 Southwest Missouri Ice storms.

Administrative & Fiscal Branch

The Administrative and Fiscal Branch is responsible for managing all fiscal, personnel and administrative functions for the agency. This section oversees the operating and leasing budgets, human resources, procurement, accounts payable, and federal grant reporting. A compliance auditor monitors and reviews Homeland Security equipment purchases for grant sub-recipients.

During federal declared disasters, the Administrative and Fiscal Branch pays reimbursement requests to state agencies, local governments, and certain non-profit organizations for eligible approved disaster lifesaving, and infrastructure projects. As of June 30, 2007, Missouri has eleven open federal declarations. The Fiscal Branch processes Public Assistance reimbursements for the following federal declarations:

- DR 1403 (Ice Storm Kansas City Western Missouri January 2002)
- DR 1412 (Severe Storms, Flooding Statewide May 2002)
- DR 1463 (Tornadoes Pierce City/ Stockton Southwest Missouri May 2003)
- EM 3232 (Hurricane Katrina response August 29, 2005).
- DR 1631 (Tornadoes Statewide March 8-13, 2006).
- DR 1635 (Tornadoes Southeast Missouri March 30-April 3, 2006).
- EM 3267 (Heat/Power Outages Eastern Missouri July 19-21, 2006) for Lifesaving and Debris.
- DR 1667 (Heat/Power Outages St. Louis City July 19-21, 2006) expanded to all categories.
- DR 1673 (Winter/Power Outages Central Missouri November 30-Dec 2, 2006).
- DR 1676 (Winter/Power Outages Southwest and Central Missouri January 12-22, 2007).
- DR 1708 (Flooding Northwest Missouri May 5-18, 2007).

The Fiscal Branch prepares and files federal financial reports on the Department of Homeland Security's National Preparedness programs.

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG): EMPG builds, sustains and enhances State and local

emergency management's operational capabilities to deal with disasters. This grant program provides some financial assistance (up to 50 percent) for State and local emergency management agencies jurisdictions for allowable planning, organization, training, and exercise costs.

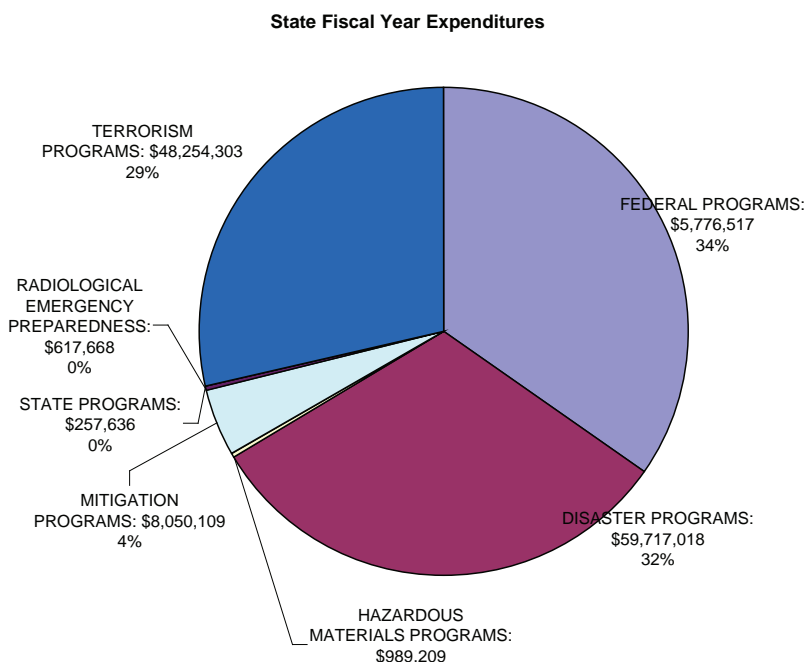
State Emergency Management Agency Expenditures

General Revenue	\$ 3,818,436.00
Other Funds	\$ 1,606,877.00
Federal Funds	\$118,237,146.00
Total Costs	\$123,662,459.00

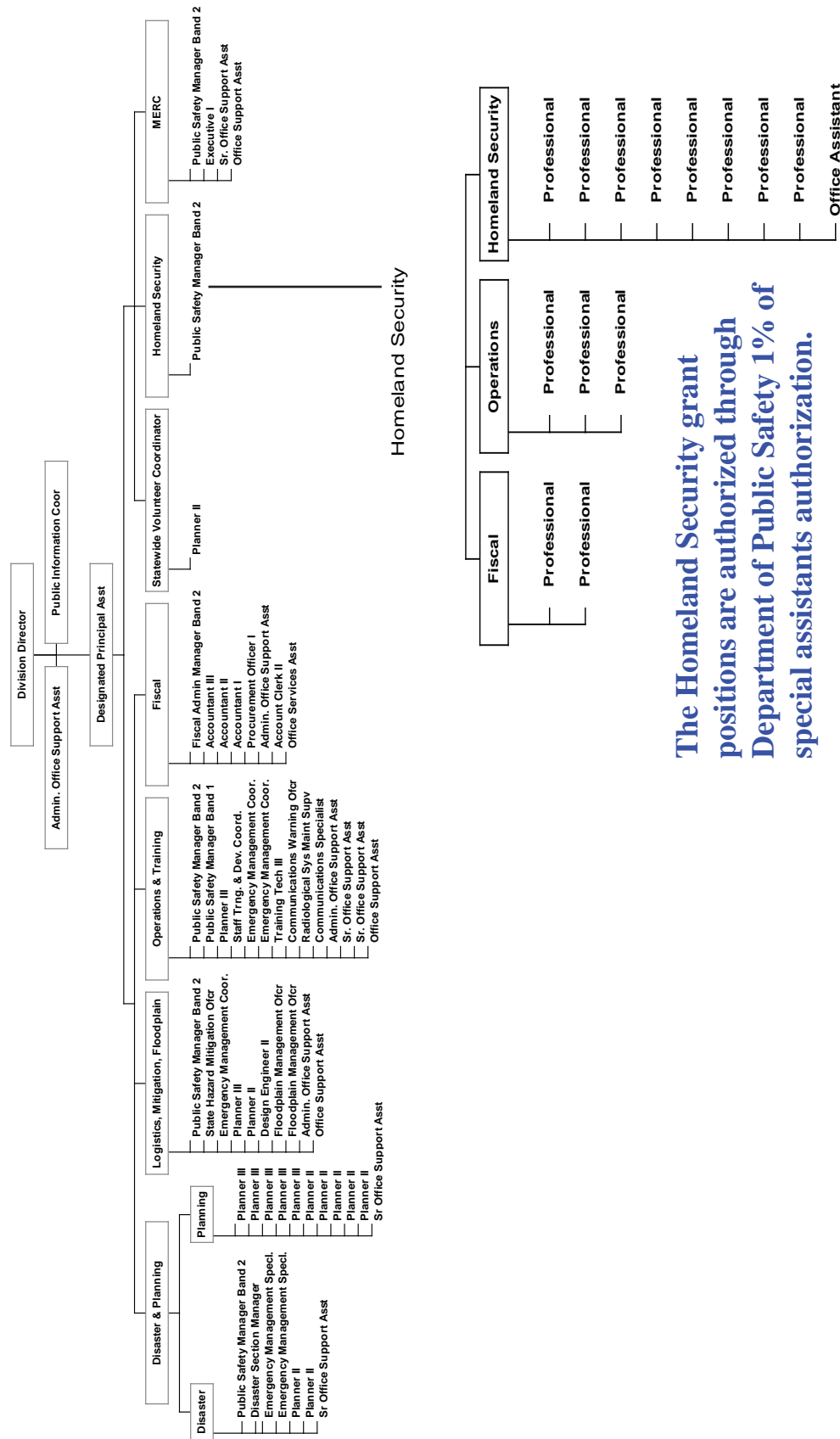
SEMA Expenditures by Programs

Homeland Security Programs	\$ 48,254,302.53
Disaster Program	\$ 59,717,018.00
Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$ 3,901,973.65
Miscellaneous Federal Programs (Floodplain Programs \$1,874,543) (Hazardous Materials Emergency Prep \$266,548)	\$ 2,141,091.00
Missouri Emergency Response Commission	\$ 722,661.00
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	\$ 617,668.00
Mitigation Programs	\$ 8,050,109.00
Miscellaneous State Programs	\$ 257,636.00
Total by Programs	\$123,662,459.18

State Fiscal Year Expenditures



14 Special Assistants for the Homeland Security Grant Management Program.



Planning & Disaster Recovery Branch

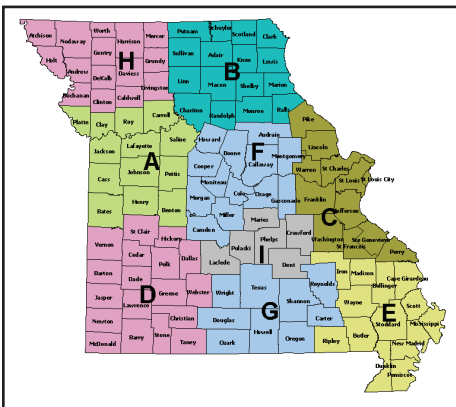
The Planning & Disaster Recovery Branch Chief is responsible for the Planning Section and the Disaster Recovery Section.

The Planning Section is responsible for the State Emergency Operations Plan (All Hazards Plan including the Catastrophic Event – Earthquake – Annex) and the Statewide Area Coordinator Program. The branch provides planning guidance and assistance to State departments, and local governments developing and maintaining their operation plans addressing natural and man-made hazards.

The Planners develop and maintain the: State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan (All Hazard Plan); State Catastrophic Event (Earthquake) Annex to the State Plan; Update the State Hazard Analysis annually; Modify Standard Operating Guides (SOG) to comply with the National Response Plan (NRP) and National Incident Management System (NIMS), and help local jurisdictions with NIMS compliance.

Statewide Area Coordinator

Program: There are Nine (9) Area Coordinators (ACs), who are the state's liaisons to the local jurisdictions for emergency management activities. They assist the local jurisdictions in



ALL aspects of emergency management including emergency operations plan development and revision, training and exercises. Additionally, they conduct quarterly meetings for local officials to discuss emergency management and homeland security related issues. The Area Coordinator regions mirror the Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop Areas.



AREA Coordinators - man telephones at Callaway Nuclear Power Plant Exercise. During a disaster, they poll their counties for damage information.

These area coordinators: Review State Departments Emergency Operations Plans; Reviewed 108 jurisdictions Local Emergency Operations Plans; Help local governments become compliant with NIMS (National Incident Management System); Average approximately 850 meetings (LEPC, quarterly EMA, terrorism, planning, and disaster related meetings) annually; Staff provide training and exercise support to jurisdictions in their regions; Assist local governments with Damage Assessments (both initial, and joint with federal and local officials); and staffing Disaster Recovery Centers for declared counties in their regions; and In FY07, they spent 166 days conducting DAS and staffing local EOCs.

The Disaster Recovery Section

works with local officials to support damage assessments in disaster-affected jurisdictions, and help prepare the State's request for a federal declaration. The section is responsible for managing the federal declaration's Individuals and Households Program (IHP) and Public Assistance Program. Both programs are administered in accordance with established federal and State rules and regulations including the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44 and Public Law 93-288, as amended.

The Staff: before a disaster, conducts classes for state and local officials on damage assessment, contracting, cost documentation, debris management, local officials' role in a disaster, managing ongoing disaster, and the new Federal Public Assistance Pilot Program. During a disaster,

staff conducts damage assessments with local officials. After a federal declaration, staff provided multiple local officials public assistance briefings for declared counties. The staff relocates to the Federal/State Joint Field Office (JFO) to manage the recovery operations; revises the State administrative plans for Public Assistance and the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) after every disaster; and provides rapid and efficient disbursement of disaster Public Assistance funds to local governments to rebuild damaged infrastructure after a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Staff conducted 270 project site visits, reviewed 1,456 applicant records, and 82 applicant disaster closeout visits.

Currently, the Disaster Recovery staff is currently working the following open Federal Disaster Declarations for Public Assistance:

EM – 3232 (Hurricane Katrina) Emergency Protective Services only.

DR – 1631 (March Tornadoes in 41 Missouri Counties).

DR – 1635 (March/April Tornadoes in 3 Missouri Counties).

EM – 3267 (July Storms/Power Outages in 7 Missouri Counties and the City of St. Louis) Emergency Protective Services and Debris Removal only.

DR – 1667 (July Storms/Power Outages for City of St Louis Only) expanded for all categories of assistance.

DR – 1673 (November/December Winter Storms/Ice/Power Outages) in 9 Missouri Counties and the City of St.

Louis.

DR – 1676 (January Winter Storms/Ice/Power Outages in Southwest Missouri) in 35 Missouri Counties and the City of St. Louis.

DR – 1708 (May Flooding in Northwest Missouri) for 30 Missouri Counties.

Note: The Small Business Administration (SBA) approved three (3) disaster declarations after all appeals for a presidential disaster declaration were denied. Those declarations were SBA 10750 B (physical) and SBA 10751 (O) Economic Disaster Assistance for the September tornadoes in Southeast Missouri; and SBA – 10796 (Economic) for businesses from the November/December Winter Storms

The Public Assistance Program

helps repair or replace damaged public facilities within a federally declared disaster area. Public assistance grants are provided on a cost-share basis, with percentages established in the State-Federal Agreement, and a federal share of no less than seventy-five (75) percent. Eligible applicants may include State agencies, local governments, and certain private, non-profit organizations. Federal funding is provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in accordance with Public Law 93-288.

The Individual Assistance Program provides state and federal assistance to individuals and families for uninsured losses in a federally declared disaster, as authorized by Public Law 93-288, as amended. Depending on the type of assistance, the grants are either seventy five (75) percent federally funded and twenty five (25) percent state funded, or 100% federally funded.

Top Right: SEMA's Disaster Recovery sections documents flooding damages with local officials.

Middle: SEMA's Planning and Disaster Recovery Branch gather disaster information during the May flooding event.

Bottom Right: KBIA radio reporters record interviews with SEMA's Floodplain Manager Dale Schmutzler and SEMA's Planning and Disaster Recovery Branch Chief Chuck May comparing the May 2007 flooding to the 1993 floods.



Operations, Training & Exercise Branch

The **Operations Branch Chief** is responsible for the day-to-day operations of SEMA. Once the Governor has proclaimed a State of Emergency (SOE), the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated. SEMA coordinates State agency and Volunteer Organization resources to help local governments with their disaster response. The Branch Chief supervises the Communications & Warning, Earthquake, Training & Exercise, Radiological Emergency Planning (REP), Radiological Instrumentation, Maintenance, and Calibration (RIMC), and MoDOT Audit programs.

During State FY'07, the Emergency Operation Centers were activated in support of state agency responses to Eastern Missouri July Storms/Power Outages, the Central and Southeast Missouri September Severe Weather/Tornadoes, the Central and Eastern Missouri November/December Winter Storms/Power Outages, the Southwest Missouri January Winter Storms/Power Outages, Northwest Missouri May floods, and June Southwest and Western Missouri floods.

The **SEMA Duty Officer Cadre** provides 24/7 point of contact for local governments to report emergencies. During regular working hours, emergency calls are answered in the SEMA Control Room. During non-regular hours, the Duty Officer is paged by an answering service and returns calls to jurisdictions.

Operations program: Conducted the Emergency Management Conference for 700 participants, and Homeland Security Response Team Training. Facilitated EOC Activations for State Exercises/Tabletops: Bush Stadium Terrorism exercise, Cooper Nuclear Power Station (Brownville, NE) exercise, the Callaway Nuclear Power Plant (Reform, MO) exercise, and the New Madrid State Earthquake exercise. Staff conducted one (1) technical assistance visit to a county for EOC design and communications issues.

Communications and Warning program: The communications equipment is maintained, tested and kept at 100% readiness. Staff works closely with Office of Administration's Computer Information



EXERCISES: Above: State Agencies participated in the June Earthquake Exercise at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Below: Operations Branch Chief John Campbell works with staff gathering information from Callaway, Osage, Gasconade and Montgomery County Officials during the Callaway Nuclear Power Plant Exercise.

Technology to maintain a 99-100% availability of LAN, networking operating systems, SEMA website, GIS/GPS support, and ETeam/MERIS (Mo Emergency Resource & Information System) software for incident management. During the FY, portable hand held radios, and a telephone system were upgraded. Currently, staff is identifying the radio/internet equipment upgrades and funding sources. Staff provided technical and communications support for the American Radio Relay League's Annual Field Day, the University of Missouri annual Fire Training Institute's Summer Fire School, CUSEC Communications exercises, and the State's New Madrid Earthquake exercise.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REP Program) works with the Callaway Nuclear Power Plant (impacts Callaway, Gasconade, Montgomery, and Osage counties), and Nebraska's Cooper Nuclear Station (impacts Atchison County). SEMA provides off-site planning, training and certifies to the federal authorities that the plants can provide safe and effective protective measures around these plants in case of a potential nuclear accident, such as Three Mile Island. REP trains up to 900 responders per year.



SEMA, the Nuclear Power Plants, and the Local Response Organizations are required to participate in annual exercises to test the radiological emergency response plans, identify shortcomings and revise those plans to be more effective. The exercises are graded by FEMA, and the NRC – the findings provided to the state and local responders. The Callaway graded exercise was August 8, 2007; the Cooper graded exercise was July 27, 2006; the University of MO ER/Ambulance graded exercise was Sept. 27. Non-graded exercises are held in the off year. The two Nuclear Power Plants pay the Section Chief, Instrument Technician and support service salaries.

REP tracks shipments of radiological isotopes (low-level waste, spent nuclear fuel, or DOE cleanup



RADIOLOGICAL TRAINING: SEMA's Radiological Emergency Planning (REP) staff conduct radiological training for many state and local first responders. Above Jim Kammerer (center) works with members of the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

projects). During FY07, the REP program trained over 500 first responders along the shipment routes.

Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) Audit Program: Under an agreement reached in June 2000, SEMA provides radiation safety consulting services to MoDOT in its use of radioactive materials found in portable nuclear gauges. These gauges are used by MoDOT to test materials at construction sites for density and hydrogen content. The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates the nuclear gauge use and storage. Some of the conditions imposed by the NRC on MoDOT require the Department to ensure gauge operators are trained in radiation safety and that MoDOT conducts reviews of its safety program on periodic basis (at least annually). SEMA provides MoDOT with annual gauge operator classes at each of the 10 MoDOT Districts. SEMA conducts safety audits at 10 of MoDOT's 40+ storage locations each year. SEMA conducts a 16-hour radiation safety conference for the Assistant Radiation Safety Officers from MoDOT who provide direct supervision over the safety program. SEMA provides each storage location with a radiation detection meter (CDV-700) that is calibrated and exchanged on an annual basis.

Radiological Maintenance and Instrument Calibration program: maintains the CDV-700 Geiger counters used by Civil Defense since the 1950's. The equipment is used to detect gamma and beta radiation and measure gamma radiation. The kits used by the two Nuclear Power Plant Counties (Atchison, Callaway, Gasconade,

Montgomery and Osage) are "pancake probes" to detect gamma and beta radiation in an expedited manner. The shop calibrates the Canberra Ultra-Radiacs (area radiation detection instruments) for the Regional Homeland Security Response Teams and several state agencies. The radiation shop has calibrated (kit exchanged) 254 kits. The technician calibrated 287 Ultra-Radiacs.

Training and Exercise Program: provides quality professional development training to all emergency response disciplines and jurisdictions. While SEMA training does address various specific skills needed effectively provide protection and care for our citizens, such as mass care and sheltering, much of it relates to large scale emergency and disaster response, focusing on the "big picture" and how the individual response disciplines, jurisdictions and levels of government function in an integrated manner to enhance public safety.

The Exercise Program staff provides expertise in the design, execution

and evaluation of exercises for both local jurisdictions and state government. It is through the exercise program that weaknesses in our emergency or disaster plans are identified and corrected. It is through this cycle of planning, training, exercising, and correcting plans that we gain the necessary confidence in our emergency management system to effectively coordinate disaster response for our citizens.

SEMA's Training Program: conducted a total of 92 emergency and disaster related courses for 2,128 emergency personnel; 565 National Incident Management System (NIMS) courses for 10,842 emergency personnel, and facilitation the completion of NIMS related Independent Study Courses for 41,353 emergency personnel.

SEMA's Exercise Program conducted 146 exercises: Two (2) State Level Exercises; Two (2) WMD/Terrorism Exercises of which one was an HSRT Exercises; 140 Local EMPG and EMPG/LEPC Exercises; and Eight (8) REP exercises.

The Earthquake Program conducted the Earthquake Awareness Activities in February 2007. Events included an Earthquake Business Seminar in St. Louis, a Missouri Seismic Safety Commission meeting, hands-on exhibits at the St. Louis Science Center, Town Hall meeting in New Madrid, and a Teacher's Earthquake Workshop with the Department of Natural Resources.

Throughout the year the Earthquake program conducts training for the Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation (SAVE) Coalition (conducted 6 classes, which trained or re-certified 140 inspectors). There are currently



One of the many free Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) classes offered by SEMA.

824 SAVE inspectors (all volunteers) in Missouri. SEMA distributed over 2000 earthquake brochures, fact sheets, ATC-20 manuals, and gave 14 presentations to local governments, businesses or organizations. The program manager supports the SAVE Coalition Board, and the Missouri Seismic Safety Commission.

Governor Matt Blunt approved Missouri's Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan. The plan was exercised in June 19-21 statewide exercise with over 90 local jurisdictions participating in the exercise. Prior to the state exercise, five (5) regional tabletop exercises were held in St. Louis, Hannibal, Cape Girardeau, Southeast Missouri and Willow Springs. As part of the State exercise, two Site Area Commands were activated in state facilities in Regions C and E. Staff is distributing a local catastrophic planning template, which mirrors the state catastrophic plan, to the county emergency management offices in the 47 New Madrid Seismic Zone counties.

Earthquake Preparedness Enabling Legislation:

* RSMo 319, Sections 319.200 - 319.207 apply to villages, towns, cities and counties which can be expected to experience an intensity of ground shaking equivalent to Modified Mercalli of VII or above from an earthquake occurring along the New Madrid Fault with a potential magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter Scale as identified by the State Geologist and the U.S. Geological Survey, notwithstanding any laws to the contrary. Section 319.207 covers the effects of noncompliance on eligibility for state aid, assistance, grants, loans, etc.

* RSMo 319.203. 1. The provisions of sections 319.200 to 319.207 states all leases for state building must meet seismic codes.

* RSMo 44.225 - 44.237 establishes the Missouri Seismic Safety Commission to make recommendations on Earthquake Preparedness to the Governor and the Missouri Legislature.

* RSMo 44.023 establishes The SAVE (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation) Coalition whereby volunteer architects and engineers registered under Chapter 327, RSMo, and construction contractors, equipment dealers and other owners and operators of construction equipment may volunteer the use of their services and equipment for up to three



St. Louis Busch Stadium Exercise: Missouri State Highway Patrol Superintendent James Keathley observes as the Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) collects information for Responders on the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) floor.

days for post-disaster building assessments when activated by SEMA

* RSMo 160.451, RSMo 160.453, RSMo 160.455, and RSMo 160.457 outline Earthquake Emergency Procedures for schools.

The SAVE (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation) Coalition: are trained volunteers who conduct rapid post-disaster building inspections in exchange for three days of state immunity. SAVE Board Officers are: Chairman David Weber S.E., Jeffrey L. Fouse P.E., Richard H. Frueh P.E., John Waggoner, Dr. Kevin Truman, James A. Taylor P.E., S.E., Benjamin Ross P.E., Thomas B. Ellis, Ed Austin, Michael J. Griffin P.E., Joseph E. Randazzo, and Dennis Kidwell P.E.

Missouri Seismic Safety Commission was created by to advise the Governor and the State Legislature on earthquake preparedness activities and to provide earthquake outreach to citizens. MSSC Members are: Chairman Susan Green (Emergency Management), Michael Marx (Public Utilities), Mark A. Hasheider (Fire), Daniel Abbott (Mechanical Engineering), Kenneth Berry (Soils Engineering), Jeffrey N. Garnatz (Insurance), Dr. Phillip L. Gould P.E. (Electrical Engineering), Dr. Gregory L. Hempen P.E. R.G (Planning), Dr. Robert B. Hermann (Seismology), Charles "Drew" Juden III (Local Government), Donald D. Landon (American Red Cross), Senator Rob Mayer, Theodore Pruess P.E. (Structural Engineering), Thomas C. Roeseler (Business), Dr. Jonathan "David" Rogers (Geology), Representative Billy Pat

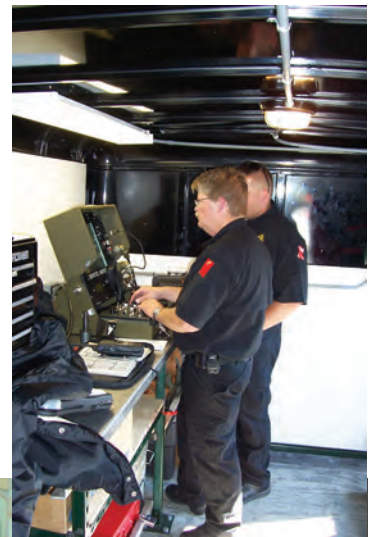
Wright, and vacancy for Architecture.

The 9-1-1 Oversight Committee is an advisory board on 9-1-1 regulations. SEMA provides administrative support to the 9-1-1 Oversight Committee for quarterly meetings. The 9-1-1 Oversight Committee Members are: Chairman Mark James (Director DPS), R. D. Porter (MONENA), Mary Berry (Counties), James R. "Bob" Asahi (Telephone Company greater than 100,000 lines), Betty Knight (First Class Counties), Peggy D. Hulett (Emergency Medical Services), Elizabeth Pierson (Second, Third & Fourth Class Counties), Samuel M. Coryell (Public Member), David J. Jones (Health Care), Charles M. Heiss (Sheriffs Representative), Chief Sherman George (Fire Chiefs Representative), Chief James R. Person (Police Chiefs Representative), Becky Jungmann (APCO), Brian J. Robb, M.D. (Emergency Care Physicians), John T. Wade (Telephone Company less than 100,000 lines), and Lin Appling (Public Service Commission).



DPS Deputy Director Brian Jamison, SEMA Director Ron Reynolds, and Exercise Officer AJ Lehmen watch the SEOC floor activity during the June Earthquake Exercise.

Exercises Test Plans and Response in Homeland Security Teams, State Agencies



Above and to the Right: Missouri conducted two major homeland security exercises. The exercises tested state agency responders and homeland security response systems in exercises conducted in Rolla and Busch Stadium, St. Louis.

Below: The Federally graded Callaway Nuclear Power Plant exercise and the non-federally graded Cooper Nuclear Power Station exercise tested the State's ability to protect citizens living within a 10-mile radius of the plants.

Far Right: A series of five regional tabletop catastrophic (earthquake) exercise led to the state's New Madrid Exercise, which tested the Catastrophic Response Plan with federal and local partners. This exercise was held in conjunction with the Federal SONS '07 Exercise.





Above Left: SEMA Ops Chief John Campbell talks with Dept of Natural Resources responders about Hazardous Materials response activities. Above Right: IEM Earthquake Planner Greg Reed compares exercise notes with SEMA's Exercise Officer AJ Lehmen during the exercise.

FY'06 SEMA Focused on Catastrophic (EQ) Plans

FY'07 Earthquake Exercises Test Plans

Governor Matt Blunt approved Missouri's Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan in February 2006. After Hurricane Katrina, Congresswoman JoAnn Emerson and Congressman Kenny Hulsoff, and other members of Congress were instrumental in securing federal funds to conduct a national exercise caused by an earthquake in the Midwest.

Missouri exercised the state's catastrophic (earthquake plan) during the joint U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Coast Guard Federal Spills of National Significance (SONS '07) Exercise on June 19-21, 2007. The scenario calls for a catastrophic earthquake to cause hazardous material spills into the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

Catastrophic Plan Tested During the New Madrid EQ Exercise June 19-21, 2007

The State of Missouri used the national Spills of National Significance (SONS '07) exercise to test its ability to respond and to recover from a catastrophic earthquake event during June 19-21.

Over 80 local jurisdictions joined all 21 state agencies in the state level tabletop exercise. Additionally, the state and local players tested a communications functional component. The exercise was driven from local level input. Jurisdictions played either in an "affected area" or a "support area" role dependent on their location.

As part of the State exercise, two State Area Coordination Centers were activated in state facilities in Regions C and E. The exercise incorporated local, regional and state, FEMA Region VII, and private business to response to a catastrophic earthquake along the New Madrid Seismic Zone.

The exercise covered six (6) operational periods: Day 1, Day 3 and Day 7 focused on response; Day 15, Day 30, and Day 45 focused on recovery including sheltering/housing, rebuilding infrastructure, and continuity of government for local communities.

Prior to the state exercise, five individual tabletop exercises were held in St. Louis, Hannibal, Cape Girardeau, Southeast Missouri and Willow Springs. In 2006, two regional exercises were conducted in September 2006 in Sikeston for the 9 bootheel Counties; and December 2006 in Cape Girardeau for the 21 Southeast Missouri Counties. The St. Louis regional exercise used the actual January ice storms and power outages response for their earthquake exercise. An April exercise was held in Hannibal for the 12 northeast Counties. The fifth exercise was held in Mountain View for Area G, which would have a support role for sheltering and staging resources for a response into Southeast Missouri. State Agencies participated in a one-day tabletop exercise at the State Emergency Operations Center at SEMA in May 2007 in preparation for the June exercise.

Local Catastrophic Planning Annex

During Spring 2007, SEMA Area Coordinators began distributing a local catastrophic planning template (local Annex

O) to the county emergency management offices in the 47 New Madrid Seismic Zone counties. The template mirrors the state's catastrophic plan. Local governments were urged to begin identifying local resources, possible shelter locations, evacuation routes, and continuity of government plans prior to a seismic event.

Looking to State Fiscal Year 2008, Missouri plans to have a series of earthquake planning workshops with local governments based on local annex O. SEMA Area Coordinators will give local governments guidance on filling out their local catastrophic response annex.



SEMA's Fiscal Staff members Christy Knipp and Shelly Honse examine "purchase orders" during earthquake exercise.

Logistics, Mitigation & Floodplain Management Branch

The Logistics, Mitigation and Floodplain Management Branch chief supervises the Logistics Section, Hazard Mitigation Section, and the Floodplain Management Section. The Branch Chief also serves as the State Emergency Management Program Accreditation Manager of the Quality, Innovation, and Continuous Improvement (QICI) Section. The terrible events associated with Hurricane Katrina highlighted an urgent need for all states to develop and deploy new disaster logistics training, planning and preparedness activities to assist local officials to be better prepared to respond to disasters, especially catastrophic ones. SEMA took steps to reorganize and establish a National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant section dedicated to providing and improving logistics support for local governments. Likewise, Hurricane Katrina highlighted the need to take steps before a disaster strikes to mitigate the harmful effects of disasters before they occur. The Mitigation Section is responsible for nearly \$80 million that will be expended over the next three years to keep people and property out of harms way. Likewise, the Katrina catastrophe revealed the need for good floodplain maps and flood insurance. The Floodplain Management Section provides vital mapping, floodplain management and flood insurance technical support for the 597 Missouri counties and communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program so appropriate insurance is available to homeowners.

This branch participated as the logistics function in the following state exercises: Non-graded Callaway Nuclear Power Plant exercise (September 13, 2006), Earthquake tabletop exercise (May 2007), Missouri New Madrid Earthquake exercise (June 19-21, 2007), and Callaway Nuclear Power Plant dress rehearsal (June 27, 2007)

Logistics Section Activities

During disasters the staffing of the Logistics Section is reinforced with trained personnel from the Mitigation Section and the Floodplain Management Section within the Logistics, Mitigation



LOGISTICS SUPPORT found generators, food, water, fuel, and cots for shelters during the November/December 2006 and the January 2007 Winter Storms and power outages. Pictured are OA's Tom Schmidt, SEMA's Randy Scrivner, and OA's Keith Russell.

& Floodplain Management Branch. The Office of Administration further reinforces the Logistics Section with Resource Management staffing and backup support from its considerable internal resources to provide the best support possible. Multiple disasters and exercises in Missouri during recent months have reinforced the wisdom of making these changes.

SEMA also determined the need for developing a number of logistics and resource management products and training to ensure improved disaster support. Toward that end, the Logistics Section accomplished the following tasks:

- Prepared a Logistics Situation Analysis and Logistics Needs Assessment to determine, prioritize and address potential shortfalls of critical disaster support.

- Wrote a Logistics Plan, and Disaster Activation Logistics Standard Operating Guidelines.

- Began helping to develop Public/Private partnerships with business groups i.e. Business Executives for National Security (BENS) to improve private sector participation.

- Began developing a Disaster Logistics Support Course to help ensure that local officials can interface appropriately

with the state government and provide essential logistics support for their disaster preparedness, response and recovery operations.

Conducted a Logistics support workshop at the Spring Emergency Management Conference.

Provide disaster logistics support during five (5) disasters that were significant enough for a Presidential Declaration, and several smaller disasters, during the state's fiscal year ending in June 2007.

Mitigation Section Activities

The Great Flood in 1993 graphically demonstrated that Missouri had to more actively manage the floodplain to protect the thousands of Missourians living in the floodplain. For many Missouri citizens, living in the floodplain had become a never ending cycle of build, flood, rebuild, flood, rebuild...With funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal and state entities, and the SEMA's technical assistance, local governments could identify willing sellers, appraise the property at a fair market value, make buyout offers to homeowners, close and assume title to the property. The property is then permanently deed restricted to preclude structures from

2006 Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grants awarded:

Subgrantee	Type	Anticipated Completion	Estimated Project Costs	Federal 75% Share
Ava School District	Storm Saferoom	29-Aug-2008	\$2,662,422.04	\$1,996,816.53
Howell County	Storm Saferoom	29-Aug-2008	\$3,040,720.00	\$2,280,540.00
Niangua (Webster County)	Storm Saferoom	29-Aug-2008	\$312,525.00	\$281,272.50
Metro Community College – Pioneer Campus	Storm Saferoom Underground	29-Aug-2008	\$755,146.00	\$566,359.50
Independence P&L	Electric Lines	1-Oct-2009	\$2,279,988.82	\$1,709,991.11
Total:			\$9,050,801.86	\$6,834,979.64

(Note: All States were limited to submitting five applications for this grant in 2006)

being built or rebuilt on the floodprone site. Local governments then use the properties for recreational facilities (soccer fields, softball parks, etc), open space or wetlands. Since its inception, the buyout program has enabled local governments to remove over 5,000 primary residential properties from harm's way.

Over the last few years, mitigation in Missouri has broadened in scope to include a number of types of projects such as tornado saferooms for schools, institutions of higher education and communities; low water crossing replacements; bridge replacements; electric service line burial; and wind and seismic retrofits.

Mitigation Grants: Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grants, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grants, Repetitive Flood Claim (RFC) Grants, Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL) (Post-Disaster), and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). These grants are made available to local governments (including schools, colleges and universities) to benefit Missouri's citizens. Private individuals are not eligible to apply for the grants directly. Also, local governments must have developed and adopted a SEMA and FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure eligibility.



Pending Mitigation Funds from Disasters declared in 2006/2007 Figures as of 06/30/07:

Disaster 1631 (March 16, 2006)	\$1,290,726
Disaster 1635 (April 5, 2006)	\$4,210,525
Disaster 1667 (Nov 2 2006)	\$129,063
Disaster 1673 (Dec 29, 2006)	\$1,275,000
Disaster 1676 (Jan 15, 2007):	\$21,771,250
Disaster 1708 (June 11, 2007):	

lock-in to be estimated at 3 months post disaster

Total (except 1708): \$28,676,564

Previous Awards carried forward:
\$49,846,676.20

Total Mitigation funds: \$87,573,042.06

Training/Workshops/Conferences: SEMA Mitigation staff trained 36 potential Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant sub-applicants on eGrants and Benefit Cost Analysis. Staff hosted and participated in a PDM grant "Mentoring Workshop" attended by 16 PDM grant sub-applicants.

Additional Mitigation Activities:

The State Hazard Mitigation Officer works with local governments on both Federal

Pre-disaster, and Post-disaster Mitigation Projects. SEMA Mitigation staff also partner with the 19 Regional Planning Commissions who write County Hazard Mitigation Plans. In addition, the Mitigation Section works with private contractors who force multiply the staff for special plans and projects. Overall the Mitigation Section Staff: Conducted a PDM-C grant "Mentoring Workshop;" Conducted a Benefit Cost Analysis Workshop; Conducted three eGrants Training Workshops.

Led the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to update the State Hazard Mitigation Plan submitted to FEMA for review and approval (June 2007).

Updated the *Tornado Saferoom Project Administrative Guidebook*.

Sent letters to disaster declared counties/communities for mitigation projects after the Declared Disasters for the Summer Storms/heat/power outages, the December and January Winter Storms/outages, and the May NW Missouri flooding.

Contacted communities with



Maplewood (Pettis County) officials accept a check to build a saferoom from Governor Matt Blunt.

FEMA recognized repetitive loss properties to promote use of Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) funds to acquire, elevate or relocate properties when FMA funds are available.

Completed Mitigation Projects:

Rich Hill (DR1412) Nov 2006—high wind refuge; Sullivan County (PDM05) Dec 2006—bridge replacement; City of Cape Girardeau (DR1463) Feb 2007—water system interconnection; Seymour Special Road District (PDM05) Feb 2007—low water crossing replacement; City of Houston (PDM05) April 2007—flood buyout; Greene County (FMA06) April 2007—flood buyout; University City (FMA04) April 2007—flood buyout; City of Ellington (DR1403) May 2007—flood buyout

Floodplain Management Activities

The Missouri State Emergency Management Agency is the coordinating state agency for the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodplain management is the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include requirements for zoning, subdivision or building, and special-purpose floodplain ordinances. A community's agreement to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances, particularly with respect to new construction is an important element in making flood insurance available to home and businesses owners.

The Floodplain Section works with both local jurisdictions and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to make sure National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations are met. In addition, the State of Missouri is a Cooperating Technical Partner with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the updating and development of new Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) used by the public for determining the locations of floodplains. Maps and other Floodplain Management information is helpful to many people including local officials, emergency managers, and private property owners, as well as engineers and surveyors, insurance agents, lenders, realtors, and various officials of the State of Missouri.

The Floodplain Section's staff conducts both routine and post-disaster

Community Assistance Visits (CAVs), help communities comply with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

FY'07 Received a \$4.2 million FEMA grant for Flood Hazard Map Modernization for 15 counties (and all jurisdictions located within the county), and the City of St. Louis. The work must be completed within three years from the grant award. The counties are: for Clay, Crawford, Henry, Howell, Johnson, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Newton, Platte, Pulaski, Ray, Scott, St. Francois and Stone.

SEMA helped the newly mapped communities comply with the National Flood Insurance Program rules including adopting floodplain ordinance amendments or ordinances needed to continue participating in the NFIP.

Conducted Six Technical Assistance Workshops.

Conducted four (4) Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) exams, which certified 21 new CFMs. Missouri has 95 CFMs.

Conducted Community Assistance Visits (CAVs): Three (3) scheduled Community Assistance Visits (CAVs); one (1) Community Joint visit with FEMA; 22 NFIP compliance visits; Eleven (11) NFIP visits to join the NFIP program; and 19 post disaster Community Program Assistance Visits

Reviewed and issued 72 floodplain development permits to state agencies.

Hosted the Missouri Assn of Floodplain and Storm Water Managers Assn; and attended the National Association of State Floodplain Managers Conference.

Missouri National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Facts

597 Missouri Counties and Communities participate in the NFIP. (Increase of 7 from 2006 report.

138 Missouri communities have been mapped and identified with flood hazard areas but DO NOT participate in the NFIP. (No change from 2006 report.)

Missouri Policy Statistics 06/30/2007:

Policies In-force	23,617 Policies
Insurance In-force whole	\$3,206,730,800
Premium in-force	\$15,686,293
Total Losses	36,292 Claims
Total Payments	\$427,670,361.58

NFIP Training Activities Conducted: The

Floodplain Section's staff also provides training to local Floodplain Managers, Insurance and Real Estate agents, Local Officials, Engineers, Surveyors and Building Code Officials.

Six NFIP classes for 230 insurance agents, land surveyors, engineers, real estate agents, real estate appraisers, NFIP administrators and building code officials.

Three NFIP Tools of Floodplain Management Workshops for 83 local officials and NFIP administrators.

One HEC-RAS Workshop for 20 engineers, NFIP administrators and state officials.

Three Letter of Map Change Workshops for 143 engineers, surveyors and local officials.

Quality, Innovation, and Continuous Improvement (QICI) Section

The QICI (pronounced Key See) Section of the Logistics, Mitigation and Floodplain Management Branch is responsible for overseeing various aspects of the accreditation of Missouri Emergency Management Program under the auspices of the National Emergency Management Association's (NEMA) Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). The EMAP is a standard-based voluntary assessment and accreditation process for state and local government programs responsible for coordinating prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for natural and human-caused disasters. To earn accreditation, SEMA's leadership at all levels, with the support of the Department of Public Safety's leadership and the participating assistance of the State Executive Departments, embraced the philosophies of Quality, Innovation, and Continuous Improvement (QICI) in a synergistic, total mobilization approach to building a better program. The work of this Section is managed by the State Emergency Management Program Accreditation Manager.

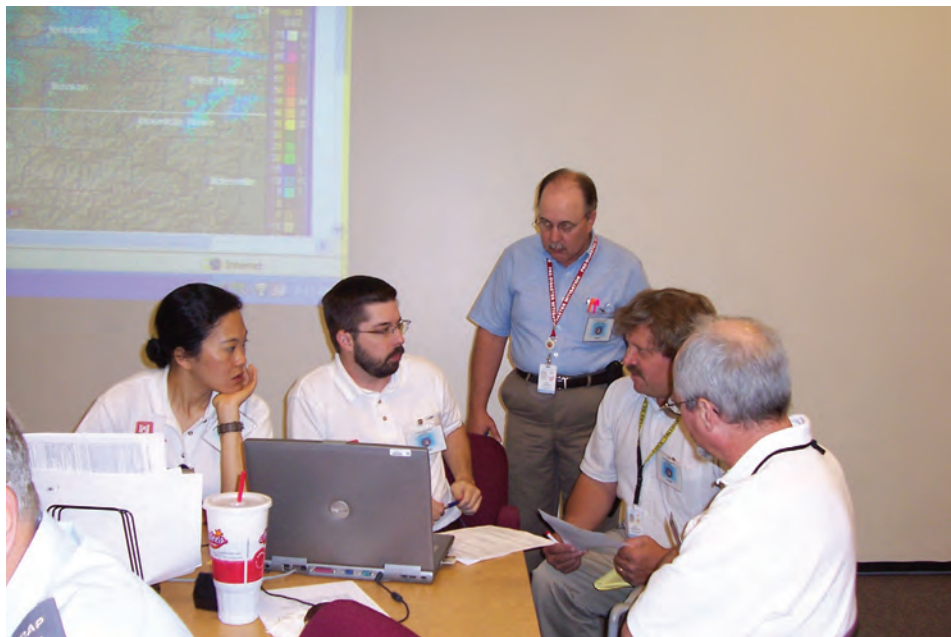
Quality: SEMA employed the precepts of Total Quality Management (TQM), as pioneered by W. Edwards Demming in his work to improve quality in Japan and the United States. Under this philosophy, SEMA strives to incorporate high standards of quality throughout its management processes rather than just performing quality assurance analysis at the end of the processes. SEMA encourages

constructive feedback and participation from all emergency management stakeholders throughout local, state and federal government, as well as from citizens, non-profits/nongovernmental, and the private sector. In addition, SEMA uses quantifiable as well as subjective performance measures to determine success and areas that need improvement. SEMA works with other State Executive Departments, Agencies and Commissions to raise the quality level throughout the State Emergency Management Program.

Innovation: In addition, SEMA's senior leadership encourages emergency management professionals to use original thinking, or thinking outside the box to make significant improvements in the State Emergency Management Program. The lessons learned from the September 11th terrorism events and from Hurricane Katrina clearly showed a need for innovative thinking in both the evolutionary and revolutionary sense. At times, revolutionary ideas offered by program leaders help develop new capabilities and/or significantly improve existing ones. In some cases, the authorized use of ideas and information from other governmental and non-governmental programs can serve as useful benchmarks for program improvements. Other times, brainstorming sessions yield new processes.

Continuous Improvement: The third leg of SEMA's QICI effort is the use of Continuous Improvement as another means to enhance the State Emergency Program. Evolutionary improvements, engineering better designs and processes, finding a better way to do things based upon a deliberate process such as After Action Reports, surveys, suggestions and regularly scheduled program evaluations that review measurable goals, objectives and actions enable organizations such as SEMA and other State entities to continually improve and adapt processes and programs to be more effective, efficient and effective. At times, the benefits are not clear initially, and to be most effective, the effort requires constant dedication, an open mind and willing participation.

Results: Over the last two years SEMA has served as an idea incubator for emergency management, employing a combination of leadership's ideas, employee suggestions, stakeholder participation, preparations for EMAP accreditation, disaster lessons learned, and benchmarking



LOGISTICS was exercised in the State's New Madrid Earthquake Exercise, June 19-21, 2007. SEMA's Dave Lupardus and Dale Schmutzler (third and fourth from left) talk with U.S. Corps of Engineers Responders on the SEOC about securing equipment to assist local governments "impacted" by the earthquake.

other programs to incorporate many positive changes. During the last year, these efforts have resulted in SEMA developments such as a new Training Needs Assessment, Logistics Situation Analysis, Logistics Needs Assessment/Gap Analysis, Logistics Plan and Standard Operating Guideline, Program Evaluation process, in-house and field Safety Guidelines, Catastrophic Earthquake Disaster Plan Annex and subsequent test of the annex during the largest tabletop exercise ever conducted in the state (with workshops for approximately 300 local government officials to follow in two separate state areas in the projected earthquake disaster area), Homeland Security Regionalization process for grants, Disaster Logistics, Mitigation and Floodplain Management Services Contract to enhance our surge capability for disasters and daily operations, Flood Map Modernization, Mitigation grant processes

that helped enable the growth in grant dollars from an average of \$25 million to around \$85 million, and reorganization of SEMA into an organization consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command (IC). SEMA also has participated in the emergency management program related plans, programs and improvement efforts of numerous other State entities, volunteer groups and private enterprise, working to improve response to pandemic, helping develop the Faith Based Initiative and developing the Missouri Public Private Partnership (MOP3). The State used QICI processes to win EMAP Conditional Accreditation of the State Emergency Management Program in November 2006 and expects to be Fully Accredited in November 2007 to the EMAP accreditation standards, equivalent to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1600.



Sheila Huddleston (second from Left) joins Pettis County, LaMonte and Smithton officials receiving mitigation checks to build saferooms from DPS Director Mark James.

Homeland Security Branch

Governor Blunt designated State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) to apply for and administer the funds under HSGP. The SAA administers the program at the direction of the Missouri Homeland Security Advisory Council based on recommendations from the Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees (RHSOC). The Branch also administers the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP), the Transit Grant Program, the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP), and the Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse (HDER) Program grant.

SEMA's Homeland Security Branch is responsible for all active Homeland Security Grant Programs (FY2003, Part II through FY2007). The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) integrates the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), the Citizen Corps Program (CCP), and the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program Grants into a single grant program.

State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP): is a core program that provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning, equipment, training, and exercises which implement the goals and objectives included in the State's Homeland Security Strategy.

Interoperable Communications Grant Program (ICGP): For FY05/06 ICGP awarded grants to 70 jurisdictions throughout the state. This award was made exclusively to jurisdictions outside the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) regions and many jurisdictions that had not received Interoperable Equipment in prior years. Per the State guidance, the jurisdictions were authorized to purchase P-25 compliant, narrowband capable subscriber unit equipment. This includes mobile and portable radios as well as other authorized equipment.

Regionalization Program: There are nine (9) Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees (RHSOC). Each committee determines the most effective way to utilize the Homeland Security funds in their specific region. The RHSOCs also

provide input and insight to the Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC).

The RHSOC membership consists of one (1) representative from Emergency Management, Fire, Police, Sheriff, 911, Emergency Medical Services, Volunteer Organizations, Homeland Security Response Teams, County Commissioners, Mayors, Private Industry/Public Utilities, Public Works, County Health, and Schools. A Regional Planning Commission provides staff assistance to the RHSOCs. The RHSOCs are also supported by Ex-Officio members from several state-level agencies involved in emergency management and disaster recovery.

Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI): The Department of Homeland Security's Preparedness Directorate Office of Grants & Training sponsors the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) to enhance the ability of urban areas to prevent, deter, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents of terrorism. The program encourages urban areas to employ regional approaches to overall preparedness. Missouri has two Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) cities - Kansas City and St. Louis. (Missouri is one of 4 states with 2 UASI cities. The others are New York, Pennsylvania, and Arizona. Ohio has three, Texas has four and Florida and California each have five).

The **Jackson County/Kansas City UASI** includes Kansas City, Platte, Ray, Cass and Clay counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Johnson County in Kansas. The Kansas City region received approximately \$31 million in Federal Fiscal Years 2003, 2004 and 2005, \$8.7 million in 2006, and \$7.93 million for FY'07. Current projects for the KC UASI include: Develop Regional Plans for MMRS, Mass Casualty, Interoperability, and Tactical Interoperable Communications; Electronic Patient Tracking System; Create Kansas City Regional TEW, basing information on a multi-disciplinary team and large, robust search capability; Design and deployment of a Metropolitan Emergency Information system, involving over 40 agencies sharing data on personnel assets, plans and protocols; Medical communications radio system, allowing ambulances to communicate with the region's 26 hospitals; The Metropolitan Personnel Accountability Security System (PASS) allowing first responder agencies to identify and track personnel and equipment at incident scenes, and to control access at the perimeter of large-scale events; WebEOC crisis management software to provide web-based communications enhancing response and recovery of an event; Develop a 150-member Medical Reserve Corps; and Develop specialized technical rescue teams

The **St. Louis UASI** includes St.



MERIS - a new emergency management software package which was purchased with Homeland Security funds was tested during the Missouri's Earthquake exercise. This software will be shared with local governments for their emergency response operations and to send information to the State Emergency Operations Center.

Louis City, St. Charles, Jefferson, Franklin and St. Louis counties in Missouri and Monroe, Madison and St. Clair counties in Illinois. The St. Louis region received approximately \$27 million in Federal Fiscal Years 2003, 2004 and 2005, \$ 8.7 million in 2006, and nearly \$8.8 million in FY07. Current projects for the St. Louis UASI include: Develop Regional Emergency Coordination Plan, including interoperability for Response Teams; Develop a Virtual Emergency Operations Center; Emergency Patient Tracking system; Regional Universal Identification system for First Responders; Enhance region's Interoperable Communications capabilities; Enhance MedComm, a communication center linking hospitals, emergency medical services, public health departments and emergency operations centers; Develop of public education messages; Flu planning and adoption of Mutual Aid Agreement among 45 area hospitals to share resources during critical incidents

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP): Missouri initiated an upgrade to the existing AFIS system. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), under the advisement of the Homeland Security Advisory Committee, has appropriated funds from the FY2005/2006 Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program to equip local law enforcement agencies with 125 Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems. These units will be instrumental in assisting with the acceleration of information sharing, threat recognition, and intervention in the State of Missouri. With the cooperation of the Missouri Sheriffs' Association and the Missouri Police Chiefs' Association, SEMA was provided with a list of county and municipal law enforcement agencies that would be eligible to receive the equipment offered through this grant.

The State of Missouri awarded 70 local jurisdictions Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program Interoperable Communications Grants (LETPP/ICGP) totaling \$2.9 million. This grant focused on promoting interoperability and narrow banding for smaller jurisdictions that otherwise would experience difficulty meeting the Federal Communications Commission Narrowband deadline of 2013. The State Homeland Security Advisory Council approved the program funding and



Homeland Security Response System Exercise tests response capabilities of fire, police, hazardous materials and emergency medical services responders.

directed the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) to administer the application/award process.

The recipients were determined using a combination of LETPP ICGP Peer Review Panel recommendations, and scores generated from the application questionnaire.

Citizen Council/CERT Program: The State of Missouri awarded Federal Fiscal Year 2006 Citizen Corps Funds to 22 Citizen Councils. Kansas City and St. Louis provide regional training programs.

The Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP): is part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection Grant Program. DHS gives identified jurisdictions buffer zone grants to purchase security equipment for critical infrastructure sites. The state of Missouri received \$756,000 for four FY06 BZPP sites and \$1,155,000 for six FY07 BZPP sites.

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS): Currently, SEMA oversees the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) grant program for Kansas City and St. Louis UASIs.

Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP): allows small Emergency responder agencies to acquire specialized commercial equipment through a direct transfer program administered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Law enforcement and emergency responder agencies are eligible to receive selected equipment items and systems. In FY07, 48 jurisdictions received equipment from this

program.

Transit Security Grant Program: Metro Bi-State Development Agency, who owns and operates MetroLink, MetroBus and Metro Call-A-Ride transportation systems in St. Louis was awarded nearly two million dollars in FY06 and FY07 Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) grants. Over a million dollars of this funding will be utilized to harden the perimeters of the major light rail and bus facilities in the St. Louis area. The remainder of these funds will be utilized to train front-line employees in behavior recognition, NIMS and other Transit appropriate classes.

Homeland Defense Reuse (HDER) Program: The Homeland Defense Reuse (HDER) Program is available to provide surplus radiological detection instrumentation and other equipment as well as training and long-term technical support, to emergency responder agencies to enhance their homeland security capabilities. This grant is open to all first responders. In FY07, this program was unfunded at the federal level.



AJ Lehman confers with Homeland Security Coordinator Paul Fennewald during an exercise.

Missouri Emergency Response Commission

Division 10, Chapter 11 of the Rules of Public Safety title 11CSR 10-11.210 established a statewide hazardous material safety program, created the Missouri Emergency Response Commission and provides for the creation of Hazardous Material Emergency Response Accounts in each county.

Title 11CSR 10-11.210 further defines the powers and duties of the Missouri Emergency Management Agency, the Missouri Emergency Response Commission, the counties and the local governments with regard to the imposition of obligations and appropriate penalties for inappropriate actions by certain handlers of hazardous materials.

The Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act formalized county compliance with the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 intended to improve offsite safety around chemical facilities.

Title 11CSR 10-11.210 designates the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) as the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), which is required by SARA Title III. Further, it creates a supplemental emergency preparedness funding base for chemical emergency preparedness at the county and state levels based upon fees collected from the chemical industry.

The fees enable the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to prepare offsite response plans, acquire response team equipment, develop public "Right-to-Know" education programs, conduct chemical industry awareness and compliance programs; as well as conduct relevant training, drills and exercises.

11CSR 10-11.210 fulfills critical needs in the emergency management community by defining obligations, liabilities, penalties, and hazardous materials response team standards. The "Spill Bill" 260.500-260.550 benefits more than local fire companies through the reimbursement of expenses incurred related to responses to hazardous material spills.

The requirement applies to owners and operators of manufacturing facilities that have ten or more full-time employees that are in Standard Industrial Classification codes 20 through 39, and that manufacture,



MERC COMMISSION: (seated from left) MERC Chairman Brad Willett (Industry), SEMA Director Ron Reynolds, Senator Rita Head Days. Standing from left: Chester A. Cully (Transporter of Hazardous Materials), State Representative Michael Parson, State Senator Kenny Jones, and Alan Reinkemeyer (DNR Environmental Services). Not present were: Pattonville/Bridgeton Terrace Fire Chief Robert S. Arnold, Kansas City Police Chief James D. Corwin, Cape Girardeau Presiding Commissioner Gerald Jones, Diana G. Fendya, R.N., and State Senator John Griesheimer.

process or import 25,000 pounds of a listed toxic chemical. Subject facilities must report these emissions annually by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The federal Form R, "Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Form,;" is used. Copies are provided to EPA and MERC.

MERC Revenues

11 CSR 10-11.250 established two funds, one at the county level which is for funding the Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness funds for the Local Emergency Planning Committees. These are to be non-interest bearing, separate funds from general revenue and are to be utilized for Hazmat planning and training only. The second fund is the state Hazardous Materials funds which are a receiving point for not only the HMEP account, but the Tier II funds as well.

The Tier II funds are generated annually by chemical companies which have reporting requirements under SARA. These funds are received by the MERC, processed and reallocated back to the local jurisdictions. Ten percent (10%) is allocated to the State Fire Marshall's office

to be utilized for Hazmat training to local responders. Sixty-five percent (65%) is returned to the counties respectively and twenty-five percent (25%) is retained by the MERC for administrative fees, LEPC planning and training on a state-wide level.

The state fund is a restricted revenue account used to carry out the purposes, goals and objectives of SARA Title III and the MERC hazardous material safety program. It consists of several different fee structures those being as low as \$50 for a retail petroleum facility to \$100 per chemical to a maximum of \$10,000 per company. There is a fee requirement for pipeline companies of \$250 per county that they travel.

Counties submit grant applications annually. All county hazardous material response preparedness assessments, their inclusive program descriptions and goals are reviewed by the MERC staff.

Additional information will be contained in the grant process for revenue under the "Grants" portion discussing the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Fund through Department of Transportation.



Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

Section 11001 of SARA Title III specifies that the LEPC shall be composed of the county emergency management coordinator, one county commissioner, and at least one person appointed from each of the following groups:

1. Local government elected officials
2. Law enforcement, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital and transportation personnel
3. Firefighting personnel
4. Civil defense and emergency management personnel
5. Broadcast and print media
6. Community Groups not affiliated with emergency service groups
7. Owners and operators of facilities subject to SARA Title III requirements

The LEPC elects a chairperson from its members. The county emergency management coordinator provides administrative support to the LEPC and has the lead responsibility for ensuring that the planning activities of the LEPC are coordinated with SARA Title III, and other applicable statutes and laws.

Hazardous Materials Training Activities for 2006

Local fire fighters and Local Emergency Planning Committees reported to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) the number of responders trained in Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level and Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses.

For the time period of January 1 to December 31, 2006 there were

Thirty-five (35) Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level courses reported with 573 total responders trained and twenty-four (24) Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses reported with 343 total responders trained.

These courses were completed statewide and were offered to Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Services, and as a refresher course for hazmat responders. 10% of the Chemical Emergency Planning Funds are utilized to support Fire Safety Hazardous Material trainings.



The MERC Executive Director works closely with Missouri's 28 Homeland Security Response Systems (teams). The teams have extensive Hazardous Materials training and response capabilities. Pictured top is an exercise. Pictured above is a meeting with regionally representatives of the Homeland Security Response System (teams) to establish unified training requirements, operational procedures and activation guidelines.

Federal Disaster Declarations and State Emergency Declarations (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007)

In FY'07, Missouri received five (5) Federal Disaster Declarations, three (3) Small Business Administration Disaster Declarations, and a series of June flooding events were being appealed for Federal Assistance.

July 19-21, 2006 Storms, Power Outages Receive Federal Emergency Disaster Declaration

A storm swept through the Eastern Missouri on the evening of July 19. Initial reports indicated close to 500,000 Ameren customers are without electrical power, and approximately 30 people were injured. The storms caused massive storm debris problems throughout St. Louis City and County. Buildings were damaged by the high winds and possible tornado activity. The storms ripped an awning from Lambert Airport onto I-70, overturned semi-tractors, and delayed the televised Cardinals baseball game by several hours.

On July 21, 2006, Missouri received an Expedited Emergency Presidential Disaster Declaration for assistance to help local communities recover from storm damages on July 19-21, 2006, power outages and heat related issues for Dent, Iron, Jefferson, Oregon, St Charles, Washington, St Louis and the City of St. Louis

Events leading up to the Federal Declaration: On July 20, Governor Blunt issued an Emergency Declaration freeing state resources to assist officials in St. Louis City, St. Louis, Washington and Jefferson Counties.

Major responses included:

Public and private water operation disruptions which accounted for boil orders and donated water for citizens in St. Louis and Washington Counties.

With the heat index in the 100s and massive power outages, local officials established shelters and cooling sites.

Storm related debris in public streets.

Door-to-door health checks were conducted for elderly residents.

Power restoration: July 19 storm resulted in close to 500,000 customers without power; Ameren was able to restore power to 230,000 customers by July 21. On July 21, a second system knocking power out to over 560,000 customers including many of the restored customers. Ameren called in over 4000 linemen and tree trimming crews from across the country to work on restoring power to its customers.

Priority Power Restoration established for hospitals, city services and utilities, cooling centers, nursing homes and fuel terminals.

State agencies focused on providing generators, bottled drinking water, and food distribution, as well as security, reopening mental health centers, traffic signals, transporting cots to shelters, debris removal, and helping with door-to-door citizen wellness contacts.

Volunteer Organizations coordinated sheltering and meal distribution, and volunteers to help elderly and disabled citizens remove debris from

private property.

On August 17, FEMA denied Missouri's Disaster request for Individual Assistance, expanded Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation assistance for assistance for the July 19-21 storms.

St. Louis City Received All Categories Public Assistance for July 2006 Storms

Missouri's request to expand the Public Assistance Declaration to all categories of Public Assistance was denied. Missouri appealed the decision, and was granted a Public Assistance Declaration for the City of St. Louis only, on November 2, 2006.

September 2006 Severe Storms, Tornadoes Result in SBA Disaster Assistance

On September 22-23, 2006, a series of severe weather storms and tornadoes swept across Missouri destroying over 600 residences and 75 businesses in 12 counties. Particularly hard hit communities included



Severe Summer storm captured during TV coverage of a Cardinals game led to massive power outages for hundreds of thousands of Missourians.



September tornadoes caused damages in Phelps, Perry Counties and Southeast Missouri.

St. James in Phelps County and Crosstown in Perry County. FEMA denied Missouri's Disaster request for Individual Assistance for the September 22-23 storms.

Missouri Governor Blunt signed two Executive Orders freeing up State Agency resources to assist local governments. Those counties were Butler, Crawford, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, New Madrid, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley and St. Francois Counties. The storms were particularly devastating because many residents were under insured. Many of the rural areas lacked affordable housing options for many of the displaced citizens.

The Disaster Recovery Partnership played a vital role in providing immediate needs assistance for citizen, and continues to work with Long Term Recovery Committees to address affordable housing issues.

On December 15, 2006, the Small Business Administration (SBA) approved low interest disaster (physical) loans for homeowners, renters and (economic injury loans) for businesses in New Madrid, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Madison, Mississippi, Pemiscot, Scott, St. Francois, Ste Genevieve and Stoddard Counties.

November/December 2006 Winter Storms Result in Public Assistance Disaster Declaration

On November 30-December 1, 2006, a severe winter storm system dropped freezing rain, sleet, ice and snow over Missouri. Some areas of the state

experienced up to 14 inches of snow. Ice covered electrical lines caused power outages for over 300,000 Ameren customers in the Eastern Missouri. Four deaths were directly related to the storms. Shelters and warming centers were established in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, St. Francois County, and Washington County.

On December 29, 2006, Missouri's request for a Federal Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance for nine counties and the City of St. Louis was approved for Boone, Cole, Greene, Iron, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis and Washington Counties and the City of St. Louis. The declaration request was amended to include four (4) more counties: Callaway, Camden, Marion, Miller. FEMA denied Missouri's Disaster request for Individual Assistance.

Events leading up to the Federal Declaration: The Governor signed Executive Orders freeing up State Agency resources, activating the Missouri National Guard, waived transportation permits for emergency drivers, and waived DNR landfill and open burning restrictions.

Major responses included:

Over \$8 million of eligible damages for emergency protective services, damaged critical public infrastructure (water operations), and public utility damages.

Debris removal activities.

Department of Transportation cleared roads, and the Highway Patrol worked accidents and interstate traffic control issues.

Delivered food, water, generators for public services and shelters, and help local officials conduct home-to-home health checks.

Generator and power priority restoration issues to hospitals, nursing homes, shelters, and critical public services.

The amount and weight of the snow caused building roofs and boat docks to collapse.

Volunteer Organizations provided donated food, water, blankets and operated shelters and warming centers. The American Red Cross (ARC) served more than 8,900 hot meals and distributed 2,000 heater meals, and provided 11,000 snacks. Both the ARC and The Salvation Army (TSA) operated shelters and warming stations. And volunteers worked with senior and special need populations. The United Way answered some 750 storm-related calls from residents about shelter and transportation issues during a 24-hour period.

SBA Disaster Loans Approved for 13 Counties for November 2006 Storms

On February 1, 2007, the SBA approved low-interest Economic Injury Disaster Loans for small businesses meet financial needs caused by a decrease in customer sales as a result of the freeze and snow. The declaration covers the primary counties of Camden, Hickory and Morgan, and the neighboring counties of Benton, Cooper, Dallas, Laclede, Miller, Moniteau, Pettis, Polk, Pulaski and Saint Clair.

January 2007 Winter Storms Result in Expedited Disaster Assistance for 34 Counties

January 12-22, 2007 winter storms knocked out power to over 330,000 customers along the I-44 corridor from Joplin to St. Louis, and caused 15 deaths (8 traffic related, and 7 CO). Volunteer and local governments operated 119 shelters housing 4,300 citizens. The Missouri Information and Referral Hotline answered 1800 calls for assistance.

On January 15, 2007, Missouri received an expedited federal disaster declaration for public assistance to help reimburse local governments for costs associated with debris removal, and emergency protective measures during the January 12-22, 2007 winter storms. The approved counties include: Barry, Barton,



State Agency Rapid Response Team was activated to help Southwest Missouri Counties with the emergency response during the January winter storm and massive power outages.

Callaway, Camden, Christian, Cole, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Dent, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Hickory, Jasper, Laclede, Lawrence, Lincoln, Maries, McDonald, Miller, Montgomery, Newton, Osage, Phelps, Polk, Pulaski, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Louis, Stone, Warren, Webster and Wright and the City of St. Louis.

Public Assistance Request Expanded to All Categories for 29 Counties

Joint Damage Assessment teams estimated damages uninsured damages in 34 counties totaled more than \$109.3 Million. FEMA approved Missouri's request to expand the expedited Public Assistance Declaration to include all categories of assistance for 29 Counties, which now includes four additional counties. Those counties are: Barry, Camden, Christian, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Hickory, Jasper, Laclede, Lawrence, Maries, McDonald, Miller, Newton, Osage, Phelps, Polk, Pulaski, St. Clair, Stone, Webster, Wright, and the add-on counties of Benton, Boone, Cedar and Texas.

Events leading up to the Disaster Declaration: The Governor signed Executive Orders freeing up State Agency resources, activating the Missouri National Guard, waived transportation permits for emergency drivers, and waived DNR landfill and open burning restrictions.

A special State Agency Rapid Response Team was formed to contact Southwest Missouri Counties, and assist with their disaster response requests. The teams facilitated consolidating and sharing limited resources for critical public

services, as well as setting up distribution point's donations for shelter operations. The State Fire Marshall enacted the Mutual Aid to establish Fire Service Incident Management Teams (IMTs) to work in Emergency Operations Centers in Barry/Lawrence, Dallas, and Greene Counties.

Major responses included:

Assist local governments with health & welfare checks for senior and special needs citizens.

Delivering 150 generators, food, water and cots to shelters.

Department of Transportation operated 24/7 snow and ice road clearing on primary roads. Departments of Conservation provided critical road clearing activities for secondary roads.

Highway Patrol worked traffic accidents and other law enforcement assistance calls.

Departments of Health & Senior Services, Mental Health and Social Services worked on public health, nursing home, crisis

counseling, and shelter operations.

Missouri's request for Individual Assistance was denied. Five Damage Assessment Teams canvassed 40 counties and the City of St. Louis because of the severe weather, assessments were not completed until February 14, 2007.

The Mass Care and Human Services Response Unprecedented in the 2007 January Ice Storm

39 Shelters & Warming Centers
Opened

7 special needs shelters

3,635 shelter population at peak usage

24,318 bed spaces filled thru 1/24/07

112,784 meals and snacks served thru 1/24/07

Over 3000 requests from seniors and special needs for debris clearing help.

Local emergency management agencies were heavily engaged in mass care and special needs operations. Many shelters were established by local jurisdictions and local voluntary agencies. Special needs populations were addressed in mass care shelters as well as in special needs shelters. MOVOAD agencies such as the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army and MO Baptist Convention lead the mass care effort that included mass sheltering, mass feeding and bulk distribution. The Department of Social Services DSS provided overall state coordination of mass care and directed key parts of the operation plus supported many



CLEARING ROADS - Missouri Department of Transportation worked tirelessly to keep Interstate, State and local highways opened in both the December and January storms.

community mass care and human services efforts with local and regional DSS staff.

May 2007 Flooding Receives Individual and Public Assistance Declarations

Based on May 5-18, 2007 heavy rainfall and river flooding, The National Weather Service predicted a major flood event with record river crests similar to the 1993-95 floods. The Missouri River flooded in Atchison, Holt, Andrew, Carroll, Chariton, and Ray Counties. The 102 and the Platte Rivers flooded in Nodaway, Andrew, and Buchanan Counties. The Nodaway River flooded in Holt, Nodaway and Andrew Counties. The Grand River flooded in Livingston, Carroll, Chariton, Daviess and Grundy Counties. The Big and Little Tarkio Rivers flooded in Atchison and Holt Counties.

While no federal levees were breached, approximately 20 non-federal levels were overtopped. Levee breaks caused agricultural flooding. Seven non-federal levee breaks on the Missouri River flooded the Village of Big Lake, and at Big Lake State Park. Levee breaks on the Big and Little Tarkio Rivers closed I-29 and threatened Craig. A levee break on the Nishnabotna River also closed I-29, and threatened Watson. Levee breaks on the Grand River have threatened Sumner, Bosworth, Brunswick, and flooded Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

One volunteer died while helping with evacuations in St. Joseph.

On June 11, 2007, Missouri's requests for both Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Disaster Declarations for the May flooding were approved. Individual Assistance Disaster Declaration was approved 17 counties: Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Carroll, Chariton, Clay, Davies, DeKalb, Gentry, Holt, Jackson, Lafayette, Livingston, Morgan, Nodaway, Osage, and Platte.

Public Assistance Disaster Declaration was approved for 19 counties: Andrew, Atchison, Bates, Carroll, Cass, Chariton, Daviess, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Howard, Livingston, Mercer, Nodaway, Platte, Ray, Saline and Worth.

Events leading up to the declaration: Governor Blunt signed Executive Orders freeing up State Agency



MAY FLOODING impacted many Northwest and Western Missouri Counties.

resources, activating the Missouri National Guard, waived transportation permits for emergency drivers, and waived DNR landfill and open burning restrictions.

Major Responses included:

Deploying sandbags, pumps and other necessary equipment.

Shelters and mass feeding operations were conducted.

A flood risk assessment team developed river crest projection maps to determine potential flooding trouble areas. The Missouri State Highway Patrol conducted aerial surveillance of bridges and waterways for the team.

Run Away Barge Secured - a floating restaurant near Glasgow broke free of its moorings on the Missouri River. The restaurant boat was secured near Arrow Rock. The restaurant's smaller fuel barge was secured by the Water Patrol found about 17 miles north of the Missouri River Bridge at Jefferson City.

Department of Agriculture (MDA): conducted a series of agricultural damage assessments for crop losses from thousands of acres of flooded farmland caused by agriculture levee overtopping or breaches. No livestock losses were reported due to flooding.

Water Patrol and Department of Conservation (DCC): Conservation agents assisted with evacuations and security in Holt and Andrew Counties, and rescued two people at Deroin Bend Conservation Area. They assisted with sandbagging operations on the Grand River.

Department of Corrections (DOC)

sent 35-40 inmates to help with sandbagging efforts in Craig (Holt County), St Joseph, Boonville, Jefferson City, and Wooldridge.

Department of Transportation (MoDOT) reported portions of I-29, 88 state road and some minor routes were closed.

Army Corps of Engineers (COE), the U.S. Coast Guard, FEMA, and NWS sent staff to the SEOC.

Volunteer organizations assisted with shelters, mass feeding, flood cleanup kits to flood victims, taught sandbagging classes, and coordinated long-term recovery projects.

June 2006 Severe Storms/ Flooding Requests Appealed

Gov. Matt Blunt asked President Bush to approve a Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance for eight Missouri counties as a result of a series of thunderstorms that have swept across southwest Missouri from systems occurring from June 4, 2007 and are still continuing. These recurring, almost daily storms have generated heavy rains, flooding, flash flooding, high winds and hail that devastated, and are continuing to devastate, communities in western and central regions of the State.

June 4, 2007 Blunt is requesting a Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance for the following eight counties: Barton, Dade, Dallas, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Polk, and Webster. Additional jurisdictions may be requested as affected jurisdictions identify storm-related damages.

The request for a Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance is based on reports from preliminary damage assessments conducted by joint federal, state and local teams. The teams identified over \$6 million in damages to public infrastructure in eight counties. If the President approves Blunt's request, Public Assistance will reimburse jurisdictions for their eligible emergency protective actions, repairs, or replacement of damaged infrastructure, and debris clearance.

Blunt Requests Joint Assessment on June-July Flooding

At the end of the State Fiscal year, Gov. Matt Blunt requested joint federal and state damage assessment teams to collect information associated with damages to private homes, businesses, and public infrastructure in 12 Western Missouri counties impacted by the late June early July flooding.

The teams will meet with officials and Missourians to assess damages in Bates, Barton, Cass, Cedar, Clay, Dade, Douglas, Jasper, Polk, St. Clair, Vernon, and Webster Counties.

Local officials, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Small Business Administration (SBA), and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) officials comprise the teams that will work with local authorities to visit damaged areas.



State Disaster Operations From the SEOC Floor



Above: MoDOT, National Guard and Highway Patrol work on road closure updates during January winter storm.

Left: OA managed Logistics.

Bottom left: COE set up ops at EOC during May floods.

Below: Highway Patrol, MIAC and Water Patrol update information and visuals during May flooding.





Top left: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services discuss nursing homes impacted by December power outages. Top right: NWS Springfield office staffed SEOC providing river predictions during May floods. Above: Dept of Homeland Security/FEMA coordinates disaster response with DPS Director Mark James during May floods. Above right: US Coast Guard worked on May river and run away barge issues from SEOC floor. Right: American Red Cross officials worked with Dept of Social Services on January Ice Storm Sheltering issues in SW MO. Below: SEMA Ops cell during December winter storms. Below right-DNR worked on debris disposal issues after both December & January winter storms.



Disaster Steps

1. Local Response: All disasters begin with a local response. Citizens should report uninsured private property damages to their local Emergency Management Director (EMD) or Elected officials.

2. Local Government Requests Assistance: If the local response capabilities are overwhelmed, the Local Elected Officials may request assistance, and sends damage information to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).

3. State Emergency Declaration: Based on information provided by SEMA, the Governor may issue an Executive Order for a State of Emergency for specific counties. The executive order allows state agency resources to assist local governments in the disaster response.

4. Joint Damage Assessments: The Governor may request a Federal/State Joint Damage Assessment. The Joint Damage Assessment Team is composed of SEMA, FEMA, and SBA officials who tour damaged areas with local officials. This information is collected and analyzed, and submitted to the Governor.

5. Requesting a Presidential Disaster Declaration: If the Governor asks the President for a Major Disaster Declaration, the request is submitted through FEMA Region VII in Kansas City. The President makes the decision on the Governor's request.

Disaster Declaration Process

Local Response: All disasters begin with a local response. City and County resources are used to respond locally to the disaster. Citizens should report their damages to their City Emergency Management Director (EMD) or City officials. In unincorporated areas, citizens should report their damages to their County EMD or Commissioners.

Local Government Requests Assistance: If a City's or a County's response capabilities are overwhelmed, local officials may officially requests assistance. City and County officials are encouraged to submit damage information to the SEMA disaster website or by fax to the State Emergency Operations Center.

State Emergency Declaration: Local disaster information is sent to the Governor's office. Based on the information, the Governor may issue an Executive Order, which allows state agency resources to assist local governments. For example, the Missouri State Highway Patrol may be requested to help with security issues. SEMA's Statewide Volunteer Coordinator works directly with volunteer organizations to help disaster victims.

Joint Damage Assessments: The Governor may request a Federal/State Joint Damage Assessment. The damage assessment team members include SEMA, FEMA, and SBA officials working with local officials. This information is collected and analyzed, and submitted to the Governor.

Requesting a Presidential Disaster Declaration: If the Governor asks the President for a Major Disaster Declaration, the request is submitted through FEMA Region VII in Kansas City. The Regional office reviews the Governor's request, makes a recommendation, and then submits the request to FEMA National and Department of Homeland Security officials in Washington. The President makes the decision on the Governor's request.

If the Request is denied: The Governor may appeal the decision. He has 30-days to provide new additional information to the original request for re-consideration.

President Approves Disaster Request: Depending on the State's request, the Federal disaster declaration may make assistance available to individuals & families, businesses, political jurisdictions, and/or certain private non-profit organizations located in declared jurisdictions that suffered eligible disaster related damages. The primary federal assistance programs are Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, Small Business Administration disaster loans, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural disasters.

Emergency Disaster Assistance: helps reimburse declared cities and counties for lifesaving emergency protective actions, and debris removal from public property and public rights-of-way.

Individual Assistance: helps individuals and households in declared counties begin the recovery process after a disaster. Individual Assistance program includes Temporary Housing, Emergency Living Expenses, Individuals & Households Program, Minimum Essential Repairs, Disaster Unemployment, and other programs. Businesses may apply to the SBA for low-interest economic impact disaster loans.

Public Assistance: helps reimburse local, county, and state governments in declared counties for lifesaving emergency services, and damaged public infrastructure. Public Assistance is divided into different types and categories: Emergency Work or Permanent Work. Emergency Work includes debris removal and emergency lifesaving services. Permanent Work categories include: Roads and Bridges, Water Control Facilities, Buildings and Equipment, Utilities, and Parks, Recreational Facilities and Other Items.

Public Assistance Funding Process: Disaster Event, Damage Assessments, Disaster Declaration. Applicant's Briefing, Projects Developed, Reviewed & Approved (SEMA/FEMA), FEMA Obligates Funds to State, State Obligates Funds to Applicants, (Eligible/Incurred Costs), Project Closeout Inspection (SEMA/FEMA), Federal/State/Local Auditors

Mitigation Projects: After a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the state may use a percentage of the combined IA, and PA funds for mitigation projects. Missouri has a State Mitigation Plan, which means a percentage of the combined disaster program costs can be used for local mitigation projects such as a flood buyout program, or to build a Community Safe Room.